



The Dallas Express



Founded by W. E. King.

"The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglas.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE SEATS EMIL KUNTZ, A BLACK REPUBLICAN OVER F. C. LABIT

MUST BE SERVED AT KITCHEN WINDOW

COLORED WOMEN CLERKS SERVED FOOD BY RESTAURANT FOR EMPLOYEES IN U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING MUST GO TO REAR. TOLD THIS IS "DUAL GOVERNMENT."

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—There is in one of the U. S. Department buildings a restaurant on the cafeteria plan in which colored employees have been and are being denied the privilege of service unless it is accepted from the kitchen window to be taken away for consumption.

One of our girls, a recent appointee was upon one occasion served, but the next day, when she went in for luncheon was referred to the kitchen door. The colored clerk asked, why am I sent to the kitchen door, you are serving others here? For speed was the response of the cashier waitress. O, I am not looking for speed but comfort quietly returned the clerk and insisted upon service, whereupon tendering a dollar for the food the cashier kept the change offering it to the clerk.

If she would return the lunch but the clerk kept the lunch and began to get into the affair and later in an interview with the chief clerk of the building was told that this was a "dual government" and the colored people were really separate, having separated themselves into churches and school of their own and after the usual applications of "soft soap" in such matters the cases still stands. This restaurant is leased for the purpose of serving the employees in the building. Here at the Nation's capital in a government building of a nation, proclaiming that it is making the world safe for democracy, when the people denied service represent the truest type of Americans doing their "big," not only their "bit" in the recent war, are forced the inconvenience of no service in the lunch room unless accepted from the kitchen window.

War Declared on German Theology.

In a call for a conference to be held February 7-7 at the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago on the general topic, "World Evangelism and Vital Christianity After the War," Dean James M. Gray affirms that while German militarism is dead, the German theology that made it possible still lives; and that never was there a sterner demand on Christians of the evangelical faith, never a sterner call for a bold and united testimony. Representatives of Bible Institutes at New York, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Cleveland, Minneapolis and elsewhere will confer at the conference on a united and aggressive forward movement. The list of prominent speakers includes Dr. Joseph Kyle, president Xenia Theological Seminary; Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, F. R. G. S. Cairo, Egypt; Rev. Henry W. Frost, Home Director, China Inland Mission, Rev. Paul Eder, Moody Tabernacle, Chicago; Dr. Parley D. Zartmann, secretary of the International Association of Evangelists; Mr. Don O. Shelton, New York City; Dr. James M. Gray and many others.

The program is arranged around the following subjects: Christian Fundamentals; Bible Exposition; Prayer and the Deeper Spiritual Life; Evangelism and Inspirational Addresses; Work in Heathen Lands; City Rescue and Jewish Missions; Church Efficiency and Stewardship; Denominational Press; Bible Institutes in Co-operative Work; and Gospel Music.

NEGRO LEADERS APPEAL FOR ARMENIAN SUFFERERS

New York, January 6, 1919. Representative colored men from various parts of the country gathered in Nashville, Tenn., December 13, in response to the invitation of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, to consider plans by which the Negroes of the United States may co-operate as a unit with the thirty million dollar drive for the starving Armenians and Syrians. After due consideration of plans brought to them by Mr. Adolphus Lewis, the director of this work among colored people, the following appeal was unanimously adopted, and is here now being sent out. The appeal follows:

To the Colored People of the United States. At the instance of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief composed of some of the foremost statesmen, educators, religious leaders and social workers, we, the undersigned were called in conference to Nashville, Tenn., on the 13th day of December, 1918, by Mr. Adolphus Lewis of Philadelphia, the executive secretary of the conventions of Colored men of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada, to consider how best the race could raise thirty million dollars in January for the suffering and starving Armenians and Syrians. At this conference the needs of these people were brought before us in the most vivid manner and our sympathies are thoroughly aroused.

The campaign of preparation for this drive is being rapidly organized and will be pushed through-out the country among all races. In order that the race may be adequately informed as well as given full credit for its contribution to this effort, following the grouped idea, a Colored division has been incorporated and Adolphus Lewis has been loaned by the Laymen's Missionary Movement to serve as director for this division. This is not merely a high personal compliment, but it is first of all a signal recognition of the executive ability and leadership of the race. During the war period just closing, no people have suffered more than the Armenians and Syrians. Many of these men, women and children have been deported and exiled by order of the Turkish Government, under the most brutal and horrible conditions. Thousands of them are many miles from home in the wilderness, in a homeless, friendless, penniless condition and will die of starvation and starvation during this winter unless we give them relief. So great are the needs of these people, that

the President of the United States, having made two former appeals in their behalf felt constrained to issue a third proclamation for this end. We herein give an extract of the same.

"It is estimated that about 4,000,000 Armenians, Syrian, Greek and other war sufferers in the Near East will require outside help to sustain them through the winter. Many of them are now hundreds of miles from their homeland. The vast majority of them are helpless, women and children, including 400,000 orphans. The American Committee for Relief in the Near East is appealing for a minimum of \$30,000,000 to be subscribed January 13-19, 1919, with which to meet the most urgent needs of these people.

I, therefore, again call upon the people of the United States to make even more generous contributions than they have made heretofore to sustain through the winter months those who, through no fault of their own, have been left in a starving, shelterless condition, and to help reestablish these ancient and sorely oppressed people in their former homes on a self-supporting basis."

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON. The White House, Nov. 29, 1918.

To be called upon to take part in this special philanthropic movement is an opportunity that should be eagerly seized by all lovers of humanity and especially by a people who have suffered as we cannot better show our gratitude than by coming to the relief of others. "Freely ye have received, Freely give."

In this effort there is to be no separate organization. But as in the recent United War Work Drive, the work will be a part of that of the regular local committees with colored men directing it. As far as possible and practical the same methods on organization that were used in that drive, will be used in this.

In view of these things, we recommend that our race contribute two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as its quota of the sum needed. To this end we appeal to bishops, pastors, churches and Sunday schools, secret orders, women's clubs and Federations, men's clubs and organizations, schools, colleges and benevolent and charitable organizations to co-operate in this great drive which occurs throughout the nation on January 12th to the 19th, 1919.

(Signed): Bishop Geo. W. Clinton, Dr. E. C. Morris, Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Mr.

Chas. Banks, Mississippi; Dr. Wm. Johnson, Texas; Dr. H. H. Proctor, Dr. J. A. Cotton, Dr. R. S. Stout, Dr. J. Frances Lee, Dr. J. W. Faulk, Dr. L. G. Jordan, Dr. C. H. Parrish, Dr. E. W. Moore, Dr. J. Milton Waldron, Mr. N. B. Dodson, Dr. J. W. Holley and Adolphus Lewis.

Estimate Five Years Required To Compile War Records.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1919. The estimate of the War Department is that it will take five years for the women clerks and employees in the different Washington offices to complete the task of compiling war records. There are miles of records, and it is estimated that it will take before the girls close their desks and go back to their homes in Michigan and Texas and Iowa, from whence they came in response to the Government's request for help.

We are beginning to learn that it takes time to make war, just as it does to make it.

But, though the glamour of the "war job" has departed from these clerical positions, the girls will need the recreational program that has been planned for them as much, if not more than ever. And the Young Women's Christian Association is getting to go right on looking out for them. The vacation houses will remain open, and the large hotel for women clerks opposite the Union Station will continue to operate. So the families back at home don't need to worry about daughters in Washington. When the Young Women's Christian Association is on the job, daughter has a real friend working for her.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF AMERICA:

Approximately four million officers and men of the Army and Navy are now insured with the United States Government for a grand total of almost thirty-seven billion dollars. You owe it to yourself and to your family to hold on to Uncle Sam's insurance. It is the strongest, safest, and cheapest life insurance ever written.

For your protection Uncle Sam has established the greatest life insurance company in the world—a company as mighty, as generous, and as democratic as the United States Government itself. Just as Uncle Sam protected you and your loved ones during the war, so he stands ready to continue this protection through the days of readjustment

and peace. The privilege of continuing your government insurance is a valuable right given to you as part of the compensation for your heroic and triumphant services. If you permit the insurance to lapse, you lose that right and you will never be able to regain it. But if you keep up your present insurance—by the regular payment of premiums—you will be able to change it into a standard Government policy without medical examination. Meantime you keep up your present insurance at substantially the same low rate. The Government will write ordinary life insurance, twenty-payment life, endowment maturing at age 62, and other usual forms of insurance. This will be Government insurance—at Government rates.

The United States Government—through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department—will safeguard you and your loved ones with the spirit and purpose of a Republic grateful to its gallant defenders. To avail yourself of this protection, you must keep up your present insurance. Carry back with you to civil life, as an aid and an asset, the continued insurance protection of the United States Government.

Hold on to Uncle Sam's Insurance. W. G. McADOO, Sec'y.

PLANS FOR TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE ASSURE SHAPE.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 11.—Announced Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Memphis, Tennessee whose liberal expressions on race relations have been so heartening to the colored people, will be one of the principal speakers at the Tuskegee Negro Conference insurance an interesting and helpful discussion of the various problems growing out of the demobilization of the Negro soldiers and their re-absorption into arteries of industry and farming.

Other speakers include Hon. Bradford Knapp, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. Geo. E. Haynes of the Department of Labor and Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

This will be the Twenty-eighth Annual Conference and there is every indication that the attendance will be the largest perhaps ever assembled for these Annual Meetings.

Mr. Nola Ellen Jackson, was a pleasant caller Monday. She not only reads The Express herself, but paid for it to be sent to Mrs. Girtle Swan of McKinney.

WAR CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES CELEBRATION OF DELIVERANCE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

Paris, France, Nov. 17, 1918. Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir: The seventeenth of November has been indelibly written upon the pages of French history. The signing of the Armistice released the people of Alsace-Lorraine from German rule, under which they had lived for nearly fifteen years. To day France and particularly Paris, celebrated this freedom in almost every conceivable manner.

The people, as usual, attended early mass, but immediately thereafter the streets were crowded with thousands seeking places from which they might view the parade which started at 2:30. The start was announced with the blowing of cannon and the flight up and down the line of march of great numbers of aircraft.

A I stood on the velvet carpeted platform upon which was seated the President of France, Marshall Joffre and other prominent Frenchmen, and I watched with amazement at the sea of humanity. I was greatly impressed with the enthusiasm which everywhere fairly effervesced. Everybody was happy, not only because Alsace-Lorraine was now free, but also because in securing her freedom she had helped greatly in the protection of the rights of men everywhere. No one who witnessed this celebration could, if he would, erase it from the blackboard of his memory.

In the parade there were flower girls from Alsace-Lorraine, "Blue Devils," Poles, all the Mayors from the towns of Alsace-Lorraine, French, British, Australian, Canadian, Italian and American soldiers, and bands of all nations playing patriotic airs. In addition there were many Red Cross and Knights of Columbus men and women and about 400 Y. M. C. A. workers. Notwithstanding the immense crowd I saw many wounded white and colored American soldiers, some with heads tied up, others with their arms in a sling and many walking with the aid of crutches and

canes. One colored soldier, who walked with the aid of crutches and whose insignia told me he was a member of an artillery organization, impressed me very much with his clean-cut manly qualities.

Thousands of automobiles were over loaded with people and the tops of numbers of massive stone monuments in the Tuilleries and the Palace de la Concorde were crowded with American soldiers on leave, who had climbed there in order to see. Even the artistic and extraordinary tall lamp posts supported overlookers, one of which took pictures from his uncomfortable but useful seat.

As the parade passed a greater number of airplanes than before flew over the marchers, but now they performed all kinds of stunts—tall spinning, flying upside down, racing over tree tops, etc., all for the purpose of making the day more impressive; and incidentally reminding the people that it was the ability of airmen that greatly assisted in bringing the war to an end. It was like watching a three-ring circus—so much to see at once. I know what I saw and how I felt but a description of my feelings is impossible.

After the parade had passed President Poincaré, Marshall Joffre and many other leading men, including the late President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, walked from the grand stand and passed through a sort of court of honor made up of soldiers who saluted them as they walked. The colored gentleman, I am told, is a member of the House of Deputies which sits at Paris.

After the parade I started for my hotel. For a while I got along fairly well, but when I reached the Rue Royale I found myself in the middle of the street and in the midst of the greatest crowd of people I have ever seen in one square. I did not dare get on the sidewalk for there one was in danger of having his life crushed out against the massive stone buildings. I shall not attempt to describe the size of the crowd or how difficult it was to get through

Suffice it to say that for a half hour I struggled and pushed and shoved and when I did get through I found that I had traveled just one square. At seven o'clock I had dinner and immediately thereafter took a walk along the Boulevard des Capucines.

There again I struggled with the crowds. Up and down the streets passed all kinds of small parades—French, Italian and Armenian societies and boy scouts. One such crowd I saw made up of soldiers of all the Allies. At the head of it was a canon, which had been taken from the exhibit of thousands of captured German airplanes, cannon and machine guns in the Tuilleries which was pulled by a great number of men and on it was seated an American soldier waving the Stars and stripes and yelling for all he was worth. Confetti was being thrown by hundreds of people and soldiers of all nations kissed the girls, a privilege which I was told was reserved for the soldiers only. Once a girl was caught, no matter how she screamed and struggled, she was released only when she had been kissed.

On many street corners were musicians, singing and playing beautiful songs dedicated to the Allies and the President of the United States.

At one corner I saw two young women carrying an American soldier who continually cried the people with "Vive La France." When I reached the middle of a square, on my way home, I suddenly found myself encircled with several young women and some soldiers who for a few seconds ran around me and sang while I stood in the center.

In a short while I reached my hotel. I was very tired and intended to retire immediately. As I opened the door I was greeted by a happy host of French, English and Belgian people who insisted that I join in the celebration. This I did retiring at midnight "all in."

Such was the celebration of the deliverance of Alsace-Lorraine. Respectfully, WM. STEVENSON.

ONLY NEGRO ON NATIONAL COMMITTEE

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF FORMER PARTY LEADER. DEMOCRATS SCORED. RETURN OF RAILROADS DEMANDED.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Acting on a suggestion made by Chairman Will H. Hays, the Republican National Committee at its meeting here today decided to appeal to the Republicans of the country to erect a permanent memorial to Theodore Roosevelt. It is planned to raise the necessary funds by popular subscription.

The character of the memorial will be decided upon by a special committee, of which W. B. Thompson of Yonkers, N. Y., is chairman. The other member will be named by Chairman Hays later.

After representatives from every State had delivered addresses on the death of Roosevelt, the meeting adopted a resolution presented by National Committeeman John T. King of Connecticut.

The resolution said in part: "The Republican party mourns the passing of Theodore Roosevelt. In an hour of difficulty and danger he has fallen like a warrior in battle, leaving a place in national and international leadership which can not be filled. The truest tribute it is possible to pay to his memory is in the pledge that his party, the Republican party, shall remain true to the ideals of Americanism and of special advancement with which his name will forever be linked, and for which throughout his useful career he struggled with such heroic and inspiring ardor and devotion."

Indorses Woman Suffrage.

History will place his name with those who have sacrificed greatly in humanity's behalf. Under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, the Republican party proved its loyalty in a supreme crisis in the life of the Republic.

Under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt the Republican party proved that as a party out of power it could rise to the same high level of devoted service and by its patriotic course insure complete national unity in support of the country's cause.

All he had to give he gave to his country. His gospel of Americanism is today the heritage of his countrymen. His message to all patriots, could

he but speak, would be, regardless of the new-made gap in the ranks, "Carry on. Carry on."

Therefore, in the spirit of Washington and Lincoln and Roosevelt, the Republican party will go forward—ever forward—that the cause of liberty, fraternity and American nationality may be advanced and "government by the people, of the people, for the people, may not perish from the earth."

The committee re-affirmed the party's indorsement of woman suffrage and urged Congress to pass the constitutional amendment for suffrage and Republican State Legislatures to ratify the same when it is submitted to them for action.

Louisiana Negro Seated.

Members of the committee applauded speeches attacking the Democratic National Administration for what was termed its Socialistic tendencies and demanding that the railroads be turned back to their owners without unnecessary delay.

Chairman Hays was given a vote of confidence by the members and authorized to name an executive and other committees at his discretion. Mrs. Medill McCormick of Illinois, chairman of the women's executive committee, read a long report outlining plans for women's organization in every State and for the active participation of the women in the national affairs of the party in the future.

The committee settled a contest over the national committee in Louisiana, Republican national convention in 1916, by seating Emil Kuntz, a Negro, F. C. Labit was the unsuccessful contestant. Both agreed to abide by the decision of the committee.

The names of possible candidates for President most persistently mentioned in informal gossip today were Gen. John J. Pershing, Gen. Leonard Wood, Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio and Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

The members of the committee stated it was too early to discuss the claims of candidates.

DALLAS TEACHERS IN CLASS A 1

PROF. H. S. THOMPSON, MATHEMATICIAN AND EDUCATOR WORKED SEVEN YEARS IN ORGANIZING AND ARRANGING NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL OF DALLAS.

He Raises the Grade of the School From 3rd to 4th Year, Former Superintendent Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute at Anson.

By N. W. Harlee.

There are three objects that we have seen in our daily rounds, and in our travels. The first speaks the language of the silent marble; the second, tells of the deeds and exploits in bronze and granite; the third, the elements and the insatiable tooth of time, and the third, the achievements of the living man, whether in private life or on the battle front. The nation seeks to perpetuate the memory of great characters as criterion and land marks that will serve as guides for generations unborn.

On a prominent street in the city Washington, is a monument erected by the colored people of the United States, a most wonderful monument, one speaking with four millions tongues, for this monument represents that many speaking persons, it speaks the language suffering, silent, it tells the long night through which we have come; dumb, it proclaims the rugged pathway over which we have walked with bleeding feet, as we come up from the domain of slavery to the realm of free men.

The leading character in this monument is a Negro youth fettered with chain and manacled as to his ankles, sitting in a be-seeking posture, and standing in front of him is the marvelous statue of the immortal Abraham Lincoln, with his strong right hand stretched above the slave's bare head, while another character standing near with a sledge hammer ready to break under the chains that bind this youth and at the feet of the gigantic hammer, the

voice of Lincoln bids the oppressed slave to rise. We never can forget this object lesson, for it tells the story of three centuries of night as we merge into day.

Leaving Washington, we rush on to the great city of New York, and here study conditions, visit the churches, mingle freely with the laboring people, talk all classes, and visit the many or at least some of the many objects of interest with a bird's eye, and among these places was one of the greatest cemeteries he has certain rating, and had to be worth at least ten thousand dollars, but this was not a surprise to us, for there was another surprise in store, one that we can never forget. It was the great granite shaft erected to the memory of the soldiers who had died to perpetuate the Union, we mean Negro soldiers, but this did not surprise us so much, for there was still another surprise in store, it was the pictures of the mothers of great brave men who died that others might live. Our guide left us to idolize the women in marble, representing the great women who gave birth to these brave men whose ashes rest beneath the mighty shaft of granite.

What shall we say of the achievements of the living man who has acted well his part, and has made a pathway through the mountain to the city which he has built. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Christ, the greatest teacher says.

We now wish to render unto Professor H. S. Thompson, the merits and achievements that are peculiarly his, his by actions, his by accomplishments, his purpose and motives. It was this one man who laid out the plan of the Negro high school of this city. Mr. Thompson succeeded Professor Manilla, the polished scholar, versed in science and a wide range of research in a word, a man of letters. But Mr. Thompson was handicapped, not having a high school or the gigantic hammer, the